110TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

S. 729

To better provide for compensation for certain persons injured in the course of employment at the Rocky Flats site in Colorado.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

March 1, 2007

Mr. Salazar introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

A BILL

To better provide for compensation for certain persons injured in the course of employment at the Rocky Flats site in Colorado.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
- 4 This Act may be cited as the "Rocky Flats Special
- 5 Exposure Cohort Act".
- 6 SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.
- 7 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-
- 8 ings:
- 9 (1) The Energy Employees Occupational Illness
- 10 Compensation Program Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C.

- 7384 et seq.) (referred to in this section as the "Act") was enacted to ensure fairness and equity for the civilian men and women who, during the past 50 years, performed duties uniquely related to the nuclear weapons production and testing programs of the Department of Energy and its predecessor agencies by establishing a program that would provide efficient, uniform, and adequate compensation for beryllium-related health conditions and radiation-related health conditions.
 - (2) The Act provides a process for consideration of claims for compensation by individuals who were employed at relevant times at various locations, but also includes provisions designating employees at certain other locations as members of a Special Exposure Cohort whose claims are subject to a less-detailed administrative process.
 - (3) The Act also authorizes the President, upon recommendation of the Advisory Board on Radiation and Worker Health, to designate additional classes of employees at Department of Energy facilities as members of the Special Exposure Cohort if the President determines that—

- 3 1 (A) it is not feasible to estimate with suffi-2 cient accuracy the radiation dose that the class 3 received; and 4 (B) there is a reasonable likelihood that the radiation dose may have endangered the health of members of the class. 6 7 (4) It has become evident that it is not feasible 8 to estimate with sufficient accuracy the radiation 9 dose received by employees at the Department of
 - (A) Many worker exposures were unmonitored or were not monitored adequately over the lifetime of the plant at the Rocky Flats site. Even in 2004, a former worker from the 1950s agreed to be scanned under the former radiation worker program of the Department of Energy and was found to have a significant internal deposition of radiation that had been undetected and unrecorded for more than 50 years.

Energy facility in Colorado known as the Rocky

Flats site for the following reasons:

(B) No lung counter for detecting and measuring plutonium and americium in the lungs existed at Rocky Flats until the late 1960s. Without this equipment, the very insol-

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- uble oxide forms of plutonium cannot be detected, and a large number of workers had inhalation exposures that went undetected and unmeasured.
 - (C) Exposure to neutron radiation was not monitored at the Rocky Flats site until the late 1950s, and most of those measurements through 1970 have been found to be in error. In some areas of the plant at the site, the neutron doses were as much as 2 to 10 times as great as the gamma doses received by workers, but only gamma doses were recorded.
 - (D) Radiation exposures of many workers at the Rocky Flats site were not measured (and in some cases estimated doses were assigned), while some records have been destroyed or lost. As a result, the exposure histories and other data available are not adequate to determine properly whether Rocky Flats workers qualify for compensation under the Act.
 - (E) The model that has been used for dose reconstruction by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (referred to in this section as the "Institute") in determining whether Rocky Flats workers qualify for com-

- pensation under the Act is in error. The default values used for particle size and solubility of the internally deposited plutonium in workers are in error. Use of these erroneous values to calculate internal doses for claimants can result in dose calculations of as much as 3 to 10 times below what the Rocky Flats records and autopsy data indicate.
 - (5) The administrative costs related to Rocky Flats claims have been disproportionately high relative to the number of claims that have been processed.
 - (6) Some Rocky Flats workers, despite having worked with tons of plutonium and having known exposures leading to serious health effects, have been denied compensation under the Act as a result of potentially flawed calculations based on records that are incomplete or in error, as well as the use of incorrect models.
 - (7) Achieving the purposes of the Act with respect to workers at Rocky Flats is more likely to be achieved if claims by those workers are subject to the administrative procedures applicable to members of the Special Exposure Cohort.

- 1 (b) Purpose.—The purpose of this Act is to revise
- 2 the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation
- 3 Program Act of 2000 to include certain Rocky Flats work-
- 4 ers as members of the Special Exposure Cohort.
- 5 SEC. 3. DEFINITION OF MEMBER OF SPECIAL EXPOSURE
- 6 COHORT.
- 7 (a) In General.—Section 3621(14) of the Energy
- 8 Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program
- 9 Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 7384l(14)) is amended by adding
- 10 at the end the following new subparagraph:
- 11 "(D) The employee was so employed for a
- number of work days aggregating at least 250
- work days before January 1, 2006, by the De-
- partment of Energy or a Department of Energy
- 15 contractor or subcontractor at the Rocky Flats
- site in Colorado.".
- 17 (b) AUTHORITY TO REAPPLY.—A claim that an indi-
- 18 vidual qualifies, by reason of section 3621(14)(D) of the
- 19 Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation
- 20 Program Act of 2000, as added by subsection (a), for com-
- 21 pensation or benefits under such Act shall be considered
- 22 for compensation or benefits notwithstanding any denial
- 23 of any other claim for compensation with respect to such
- 24 individual.